

# ACTIVITIES OF THE INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION AND THE SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS DIVISION

## **FY 98 Investigation Statistics**

At the start of FY 98, the OIG had 38 ongoing investigations which had been opened in prior years. Another 168 active investigations were opened during FY 98. Meanwhile, 76 investigations were closed during FY 98. Thus, at the end of FY 98, the OIG had 130 open investigations.

### **FY 98 Investigations Opened/Closed**

Investigations Open at Start of FY 98: 38

FY 96 Investigations Open: 10

FY 97 Investigations Open: 28

Investigations Opened During FY 98: 168

Investigations Closed During FY 98: 76

FY 96 Investigations Closed: 5

FY 97 Investigations Closed: 14

FY 98 Investigations Closed: 57

Investigations Open at End of FY 98: 130

FY 96 Investigations Open: 5

FY 97 Investigations Open: 14

FY 98 Investigations Open: 111

The 76 investigations closed in FY 98 involved a variety of matters, as is reflected in the following chart:

**Investigations Closed in FY 98 by Allegation Involved**

Fraud or Theft: 20

Misuse of Government Property or Use of Government Position for Private Gain: 11

Bribery, Extortion, Kickbacks or Illegal Gratuities: 8

Governmental Waste, Inefficiency or Mismanagement: 8

Time and Attendance Violations: 7

Contract or Procurement Violations: 6

Ethics Violations or Conflicts of Interest: 4

False Statements: 3

Harassment, Retaliation or Abuse of Authority: 3

Other: 6

The 76 investigations closed in FY 98 involved the following 27 D.C. government departments and agencies:

**Investigations Closed in FY 98 by Department or Agency Involved**

Metropolitan Police Department: 13

Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs: 8

Department of Public Works: 8

Department of Human Services: 6

Department of Housing and Community Development: 5

D.C. Council: 4

D.C. Public Schools: 4

Department of Employment Services: 3

Advisory Neighborhood Commissions: 2

D.C. General Hospital: 2

Department of Finance and Revenue: 2

Department of Recreation and Parks: 2

Department of Corrections: 2  
Department of Health: 2  
Board of Parole: 1  
Department of Human Rights & Minority Business Development: 1  
Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Authority: 1  
Office of Banking and Financial Institutions: 1  
Office of Cable Television: 1  
Office of the Chief Financial Officer: 1  
Public Library: 1  
Retirement Board: 1  
St. Elizabeths Hospital: 1  
Superior Court: 1  
Taxicab Commission: 1  
Treasurer: 1  
Washington Convention Center: 1

The OIG frequently refers to other departments and agencies those matters that can be better handled by such bodies. In most cases, the OIG monitors the result of such referrals to ensure that the matter is handled appropriately.

The OIG referred a total of 42 matters in FY 98 to 14 D.C. government departments and agencies and the OIG Audit Division.

### **Administrative Referrals**

Referrals Made in FY 98: 42

Response Received: 21  
Response Pending: 10  
Response Not Requested: 7  
Response Not Received: 4

### **Administrative Referrals by Department or Agency**

Department of Human Services: 8  
Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs: 6

Department of Public Works: 6  
Department of Employment Services: 4  
Metropolitan Police Department: 4  
St. Elizabeths Hospital: 3  
D.C. Public Schools: 3  
Department of Corrections: 1  
Department of Finance and Revenue: 1  
Department of Health: 1  
Fire and Emergency Medical Services Department: 1  
Office of the Corporation Counsel: 1  
Office of Personnel: 1  
OIG Audit Division: 1  
University of the District of Columbia: 1

## **Prosecutions, Actions, and Sanctions Resulting in FY 98 From OIG Investigations**

Criminal violations uncovered by the OIG are referred for prosecution to the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO). In FY 98, the OIG presented 23 cases to the USAO for possible prosecution, and the USAO accepted 19 of them.

### **OIG Cases Referred to USAO**

Cases Accepted: 19  
Cases Declined: 4

Total Cases Referred: 23

The investigations conducted by the OIG (in some cases, in conjunction with other law enforcement agencies) resulted in the following actions and sanctions imposed during FY 98:

## **Convictions and Sentencings**

Persons Convicted: 24\*

Persons Sentenced: 9\*\*

\*Includes 17 convictions related to the taxicab investigation

\*\*Includes two sentencings related to the taxicab investigation

Of the 24 persons convicted in FY 98 in connection with OIG investigations, nine who were sentenced in FY 98 and received a total of 322 months of imprisonment, supervised release, probation, and home detention, and were also ordered to pay approximately \$475,000 in restitution, fines, assessments, taxes, and penalties; the other 15 individuals are to be sentenced in FY 99. In addition, the employment of two district workers was terminated due to misconduct uncovered by OIG investigations.

## **Sentences Imposed**

Imprisonment: 94 months\*

Supervised release or probation: 215 months

Home detention or halfway house: 13 months

Community service: 270 hours

Restitution: \$353,660.78

Fines and special assessments: \$77,800

Taxes and penalties: \$41,295.18

\*includes one month suspended sentence

## **Administrative Sanctions**

Persons Sanctioned: 4

## **Administrative Sanctions Imposed**

Termination/Non-renewal of employment: 2

Suspension without pay from employment: 35 days

# Comparison of FY 98 and FY 97 Investigative Activity

The investigative activity of the OIG increased substantially in FY 98, especially during the second half of the fiscal year, following the addition of new investigators and senior staff, as the following data demonstrate:

## Comparative Investigative Activity

FY 97 Investigations Opened: 63  
FY 98 Investigations Opened: 168

FY 98 Investigations Opened (First Half of FY\*): 38  
FY 98 Investigations Opened (Second Half of FY\*\*): 130

FY 97 Investigations Closed: 55  
FY 98 Investigations Closed: 76

FY 98 Investigations Closed (First Half of FY\*): 7  
FY 98 Investigations Closed (Second Half of FY\*\*): 69

FY 97 Administrative Referrals: 36  
FY 98 Administrative Referrals: 41

FY 98 Administrative Referrals (First Half of FY\*): 15  
FY 98 Administrative Referrals (Second Half of FY\*\*): 26

FY 97 Reports of Investigation Issued: 14  
FY 98 Reports of Investigation Issued: 22

FY 98 Reports of Investigation (First Half of FY\*): 6  
FY 98 Reports of Investigation (Second Half of FY\*\*): 16

\*Oct. 1, 1997 – Mar. 31, 1998

\*\*Apr. 1, 1998 – Sept. 30, 1998

## **Creation of Special Investigations Division**

The Special Investigations Division was created in April 1998 to investigate allegations of corruption, mismanagement, waste, fraud, and abuse in the Metropolitan Police Department (MPD). (The Division also handles certain matters unrelated to the police.) At present, eight investigators, one auditor, one administrative assistant, and one paralegal are assigned to the Division under the Direction of an Assistant Inspector General.

The Special Investigations Division participates in a joint police corruption task force that includes the U.S. Attorney's Office, the MPD's Internal Affairs Division, and the FBI's Public Corruption Squad.

As of the end of FY 98, the Special Investigations Division had 32 open investigations and 15 closed investigations.

In FY 99, the Special Investigations Division will establish a Healthcare Fraud Unit which shall be dedicated to investigations of fraud in the District's Medicaid program. The Healthcare Fraud Unit will work closely with the D.C. Medicaid Assistance Administration and the FBI to combat fraud in this \$800 million program. At present, there is no unit in the District government dedicated solely to such investigations.

## **Reports of Investigation**

The OIG issued the 22 Reports of Investigation (ROI) in FY 98. Such

reports are prepared when warranted and distributed to appropriate persons within the District government. The ROIs issued in FY 98 involved a wide variety of subjects, including false time and attendance records, the misuse of government-owned vehicles, the theft and misuse of funds, the utilization of fraudulent vending permits, the unauthorized adjudication of citations, falsified loan applications, false earning statements, the emergency telephone system, the lottery system for vendors, the improper acceptance of gratuities, forged election petitions, conflicts of interest, the improper administration of contracts, and leave abuse.

## **Significant Investigations in FY 98**

Among the OIG's FY 98 investigations, the following are the most notable.

### **Investigation of the Metropolitan Police Department's 911 Emergency Telephone System (OIG No. 98-205)**

An investigation conducted by the OIG Special Investigations Division determined that the MPD is not meeting its objective of answering every call to the MPD's 911 emergency telephone system within five seconds. Of the nearly 250,000 calls placed to 911 in the first five months of 1998, 20% of the calls – almost 50,000 – were not answered for at least 16 seconds. Worse yet, over 32,000 – 13% of all calls – were not answered by the MPD before being abandoned by the callers. In Baltimore, 911 calls were answered in an average of two seconds in 1997.

Many of the delays were attributable to an apparent abuse of sick leave by the Telephone Receipt Clerks (TRCs) who answer 911 calls. Although the MPD believes it is necessary to have a minimum



of 10 TRCs per shift, shifts usually do not have more than 7 TRCs. Even worse, the number of TRCs reporting for a shift often falls to 5 or 6.

Although MPD officials attributed some of the leave-taking by TRCs to job-related stress, at the time of the investigation the MPD had no training or assistance to TRCs to help them cope with stress. Also, when stress is used as an excuse for extended sick leave, the MPD only rarely takes disciplinary action. The OIG recommended that the MPD adopt a stricter leave policy and implement a stress management program for TRCs. The OIG also recommended that the MPD require police officers on paid administrative leave to serve as TRCs, and that the salaries of TRCs be increased so that they are comparable to those in most surrounding jurisdictions.

The OIG conducted a follow-up inquiry three months after the issuance of its report to determine whether the MPD had acted on the OIG's findings and recommendations. The OIG found that (1) the MPD had developed a schedule of salary increases for its communications employees; (2) watch commanders were closely monitoring the use of sick leave by TRCs; (3) the MPD had hired nine new TRCs, and another nine TRCs were in training to become dispatchers; (4) a stress management course was being developed for TRCs and dispatchers by an outside consultant; and (5) 20 limited duty police officers had been temporarily assigned to the Communications Division to answer 911 and 1010 (non-emergency) calls.

## **Convictions of the Chief of the Office of Taxicabs and DPW Motor Vehicle Inspectors on Bribery and Other Charges (OIG No. 97-0050)**

A joint investigation with the FBI, MPD, and the U.S. Attorney's Office

dubbed “Operation Free Ride” resulted in the conviction in FY 98 of Ronald L. Stokes, the former chief of the D.C. Office of Taxicabs for accepting dozens of bribes and illegal gratuities worth at least \$10,000 in connection with the grant of licenses and registrations to drivers and a cab company. Stokes was sentenced to 46 months of imprisonment and fined \$75,000 – the maximum penalty under federal sentencing guidelines.

Operation Free Ride also resulted in FY 98 in the indictment of 10 motor vehicle inspectors employed by the Department of Public Works (DPW) on felony corruption charges relating to the fraudulent sale of taxicab inspection stickers. Numerous private parties who acted as middlemen, including the owners of taxicab companies, were also indicted in connection with this undercover operation.

Taxicabs operating in the District of Columbia must be inspected at a DPW inspection station twice a year to ensure the safety of the vehicles. The indicted DPW inspectors were allegedly accepting bribes in exchange for inspection stickers that would indicate that taxicabs had passed inspection when, in fact, the vehicles had not been inspected. As a result of the scheme, numerous taxicabs were allowed to operate within the District without having been inspected to confirm their safety.

As of the end of FY 98, nine DPW inspectors had been convicted on charges including bribery and acceptance of illegal gratuities. An additional seven middlemen had also been convicted by the end of FY 98 on charges of bribery and supplementing the income of public employees. Still other defendants were awaiting trial at the close of FY 98.

The one DPW inspector sentenced in FY 98, Eric Brannigan, who pleaded guilty to the charge of Accepting a Bribe as a Public Employee, was ordered to serve 10 months in prison to be followed by two months in a halfway house or home detention with electronic monitoring and to pay a \$1,000 fine. The government’s evidence showed that Brannigan sold 22 inspection stickers to undercover government agents at the price of \$65 per sticker.

## **Conviction of President of Kedar Day School for Wire and Bank Fraud (OIG No. 96-0134)**

The OIG conducted a joint investigation with the FBI of Jeffrey M. Robinson, the former head of the Kedar Day School. Robinson founded Kedar in 1995 to educate special education students and signed a \$825,000 contract with the D.C. Public Schools (DCPS) to educate up to 50 District students. Robinson falsely inflated the number of students attending Kedar and the types of educational services he provided. His criminal misrepresentations caused DCPS to pay for students who never attended the school and for services that were never provided. The OIG-FBI investigation determined that Robinson used \$200,000 of the City's money for personal expenditures, including the rental of luxury automobiles and hosting an expensive party. After operating for nine months, Kedar closed without ever providing an appropriate education for its students. Robinson was indicted on 10 counts of Wire Fraud and one count of Bank Fraud. He was tried in U.S. District Court and convicted on all 11 counts. Robinson was sentenced to 37 months of imprisonment and 60 months of supervised release, and ordered to pay \$302,000 in restitution and a special assessment of \$1,100.

## **Conviction of WASA Employee for Submission of False Overtime Claims (OIG No. 97-0108)**

The OIG received an allegation that William Washington, Jr., an employee of the D.C. Water and Sewer Authority (WASA), had submitted false overtime claims. The investigation revealed that

Washington submitted false overtime claims as well as false claims for regular time for times and dates when he was not working at WASA. Washington pleaded guilty to Theft of Government Property. He was sentenced to five years of supervised release, six months of home detention on electronic monitoring, and 100 hours of community service and was ordered to pay \$25,696 in restitution.

## **Conviction of Former Councilmember for Making a False Statement (OIG No. 96-0129)**

The OIG investigated former Ward 8 Councilmember Eydie D. Whittington for allegedly falsely certifying that she had personally circulated election petitions she submitted to the D.C. Board of Elections and Ethics, witnessed the signature of each person completing the petition, and ascertained the voting status of each person signing the petition. The evidence developed by the OIG demonstrated that at the time Whittington submitted this information, she knew it was false. Whittington was tried in Superior Court and found guilty of Making a False Statement. She was sentenced to six months supervised probation and ordered to complete 120 hours of community service.

## **Conviction of the Director of the D.C. Public Library (OIG No. 97-0060)**

The OIG investigated Hardy R. Franklin, Jr., the Director of the D.C. Public Library and former President of the American Library Association, for allegedly receiving over \$24,000 in illegal expense reimbursements. Hardy was indicted on Mail Fraud and Theft charges and subsequently pleaded guilty to the felony charge of Conflict of Interest. He was sentenced to 29 months of supervised

release, including five months of home detention on electronic monitoring, and was ordered to pay \$24,434.78 to the District in restitution. He was also ordered to pay \$41,295.78 in back taxes and penalties to the IRS. As part of his plea bargain, Franklin did not admit to any theft of money.

## **Conviction of a Hearing Examiner of the Bureau of Traffic Adjudication for Improperly Dismissing Traffic Citations (OIG No. 97-0059)**

The OIG received information alleging that Nathaniel Sims, a Hearing Examiner employed by the Department of Public Works' Bureau of Traffic Adjudication (BTA), improperly dismissed traffic citations issued to vehicles owned by himself and members of his family. The OIG investigation uncovered 22 instances in which Sims accessed the BTA database and improperly dismissed tickets. Sims pleaded guilty to Conflict of Interest. He was sentenced to 18 months of supervised release, fined \$500, ordered to pay \$1,280 restitution, and ordered to perform 50 hours of community service.

## **Conviction of Federal Employee for Submitting False Information to DHS (OIG No. 98-0013)**

On the basis of information received from the Inspector General of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the OIG investigated whether Rosie Short, a Commerce Department employee, had submitted false information to the Department of Human Services (DHS) for the purpose of obtaining subsidized childcare. The OIG's investigation determined that Short had received \$540 in benefits for which she

was not eligible. Short pleaded guilty to Theft II and was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment (suspended) and six months of supervised probation, and was ordered to pay \$250 in restitution. Based on the results of this investigation, the OIG made appropriate recommendations to DHS.

## **Conviction of DOC Employee for Theft (OIG No. 97-0041)**

The OIG received information from the Department of Corrections that a DOC employee was suspected of stealing funds from the Inmate Finance Section of DOC. It was alleged that the employee, Teresa Zimmerman, diverted funds from inmate accounts and converted them to her personal use. The OIG investigation developed evidence that Zimmerman removed money without authority from the DOC for her personal benefit. Zimmerman pleaded guilty to Theft I and was sentenced to 36 months of supervised probation.

## **OIG Involved in Settlement of Pruckmayr Case (OIG No. 98-0027)**

The OIG was instrumental in the settlement of litigation brought against the District by the parents of Bettina Erika Pruckmayr, who was murdered in 1995 by Leo Gonzales Wright. At the time of Ms. Pruckmayr's murder, Wright was on parole from a 1976 charge of second-degree murder and was also under indictment on drug charges. The civil suit brought by the Pruckmayrs charged the District with gross negligence in connection with the decision to parole Wright but sought no monetary recovery. Pursuant to the settlement, the OIG is investigating the policies, procedures, practices and conduct of Department of Corrections and Parole Board officials that led to the parole of Wright and the failure to

reincarcerate him despite his history of violence and drug abuse. The OIG will report its findings before the end of January 1999.

## **Suspension of DCRA Employee for Altering an Official Document (OIG No. 98-0176)**

The OIG investigated an allegation that an employee of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs (DCRA) had altered information on an official document to benefit another person. Based upon evidence developed by the OIG, the employee was suspended by DCRA for five days without pay for inexcusable neglect of duty.

Acceptance of Illegal Gratuities by an OBFIs employee (OIG No. 97-0142)

The OIG investigated allegations that an employee of the Office of Banking and Financial Institutions (OBFIs) solicited and accepted illegal gratuities from a bank regulated by the District. The OIG developed evidence that the employee received several tickets to professional sporting events and a paid lunch from the bank, in violation of D.C. Personnel Regulations, § 1803.2, Soliciting and Accepting Gratuities. The OIG also concluded that the employee caused the diversion and misuse of government equipment; caused the loan of government equipment without authority; and failed to account for the property on official records, all in violation of Personnel Regulations. On the basis of the evidence gathered by the OIG, the employee's employment was terminated.

## **Use of a Government-Owned Vehicle for Personal Use by a City Official**

## **(OIG No. 98-0295)**

Following a complaint to the OIG hotline, the OIG investigated an allegation that a city official and a member of the official's staff had used a D.C. government-owned automobile for personal use, in violation of Section 150 of the FY 98 D.C. Appropriations Act and other restrictions.

## **Splitting and Misclassification of Contracts by DC Public Schools Employees (OIG No. 96-0131)**

The OIG received allegations that an elementary school Principal and a teacher employed by the D.C. Public Schools were engaged in contract splitting and misclassification. The OIG's investigation determined that the employees hid the purchase of over \$9,000 worth of combination television/VCR units and wall mounting brackets by requiring the vendor to prepare multiple invoices reflecting the purchase of "educational supplies" in a deliberate attempt to evade the school's purchasing rules, which provided that no single purchase of more than \$500 could be made from a single vendor on a single day. The OIG recommended that the employees be held accountable under D.C. Personnel Regulation § 1618.1(4a) for inexcusable neglect of duty.

## **Referral of Allegations Concerning a DHS Employee (OIG No. 97-0033)**

The OIG received an allegation that an employee of the Department of Human Services (DHS) was fraudulently receiving food stamp and Medicaid benefits by falsely claiming to be a District resident. The



matter was referred to the DHS Office of Investigations and Compliance (OIC), which determined that the employee received \$3,377 in food stamp and medicaid benefits to which she was not entitled and that she had forged an official document. The OIC recommended that the employee be disciplined and that the case be referred to the MPD.

## **Illegal Gratuity Accepted by DCRA Employee (OIG No. 98-0031)**

The OIG received information that an illegal gratuity was provided to an employee of the Department of Consumer and Regulatory Affairs. The OIG's investigation revealed that the employee accepted four free tickets to a professional sporting event from an individual with whom the employee had an official relationship, in violation of D.C. Personnel Regulations, § 1618.18(a). The OIG recommended that the DCRA take appropriate action against the employee. DCRA action is pending.

## **Investigation of Alleged False Statements by DOC Official (OIG No. 97-0087)**

At the request of the Authority, the OIG investigated a high-ranking official of the Department of Corrections for allegedly making false statements and providing false and misleading information to the Authority concerning a contract between the DOC and the Corrections Corporation of America. Under the D.C. Financial Responsibility and Management Assistance Act of 1995, Pub. L. No. 104-8, § 103(i), any officer or employee of the District government who presents information to the Authority or its agents that is false or misleading is guilty of a misdemeanor. The OIG concluded that the

allegations against the DOC official were not substantiated.

## **Investigation of an Allegation that an MPD Officer Operated a Government Vehicle for Personal Use (OIG No. 98-0112)**

At the request of the U.S. Attorney's Office (USAO), the OIG investigated a matter referred to the USAO by a U.S. Representative. The matter involved an allegation that an MPD officer operated a District government-owned automobile for personal use outside of the District, in violation of Section 150 of the FY 98 D.C. Appropriations Act. The OIG concluded that, while there was a non-criminal violation of the law, no sanctions should be imposed because of significant mitigating circumstances.

## **Falsification of Time and Attendance Records by an MPD Officer (OIG No. 98-0056)**

The OIG received information concerning possible misconduct by officers within the Telecommunications Branch of the Metropolitan Police Department. The OIG determined that a supervisory officer falsified the time and attendance records of another officer under his command to the benefit of the latter. The OIG recommended that the MPD take appropriate action against the superior officer. (The junior officer has retired from the force.) The OIG found no evidence to indicate that a second supervisory officer, who was also allegedly involved in the falsification of records, was, in fact, involved.

## **Staffmember Suspended for Misuse of a Government Vehicle (OIG No. 98-0148)**

The OIG received an allegation that a staff member of a City official was using a government-owned vehicle for transportation between home and work, in violation of Section 150 of the FY 98 D.C. Appropriations Act. The OIG's investigation substantiated the allegation, and the staffer was suspended without pay for 30 days by his employer.

## **DHS Employee Pursuing Personal Business Interests While on the Job (OIG No. 98-0252)**

The OIG received an allegation that an employee of the Child and Family Services Agency (a component agency of the Department of Human Services (DHS)) was pursuing personal business interests on government time and with government resources. The allegations were referred to the DHS and were found to be substantiated by the DHS Office of Investigations and Compliance. As a result, the employee's appointment with the agency was not extended.

## **Investigation of the Office of the Chief Management Officer Requested by D.C. Control Board**

The Authority asked the OIG to investigate a charge made by the former D.C. Chief Technology Officer that he was dismissed by the

District's Chief Management Officer (CMO) after resisting pressure to award a large sole-source contract. The CMO has denied the allegations. The OIG's investigation is continuing.

## **Hotline Usage**

D.C. Code § 47-2881(b) requires the OIG to submit quarterly reports to Congress on the number and nature of calls placed to "the telephone number established by the Inspector General \* \* \* for reporting instances of waste, fraud, and abuse." The OIG hotline number is 1-800-521-1639.

A total of 130 calls were received over the nine-month period in which the OIG tracked hotline usage – 34 calls in the Second Quarter of FY 98, 44 calls in the Third Quarter, and 52 calls in the Fourth Quarter. Hotline calls represent just one of the ways in which government employees and concerned citizens provide information to the OIG. The OIG also receives reports of governmental corruption, waste, fraud, abuse and the like by mail, in person, and by referral from other departments and agencies.

As is reflected in the following statistical table, the OIG hotline is used to report a wide range of matters. Not all of the calls the OIG receives result, however, in the opening of an investigation by the OIG. In some cases, the callers (many of whom elect to remain anonymous) fail to impart enough information to enable the OIG to commence an investigation. Other calls concern matters that are not proper subjects of investigation by this Office. Still other matters cannot be taken because of a lack of personnel and resources to handle them. It should be noted, however, that some of the most significant cases the OIG investigates result from calls placed to the OIG hotline.

### **Number and Nature of Hotline Calls – Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1998**

Bribes, Kickbacks or Illegal Gratuities: 7  
Contract Fraud or Procurement Violations: 5  
Theft/Misuse of Gov't Funds/Property or Use of Gov't Position for  
Private Gain: 18  
False Claims or False Statements: 6  
Governmental Waste, Fraud, Abuse, Inefficiency or  
Mismanagement: 13  
Threats to Public Health, Public Safety or the Environment, or Unsafe  
Working Conditions: 5  
Complaints Involving the Police Department: 12  
Physical Assaults or Threats of Violence: 0  
Ethics Violations or Conflicts of Interest: 3  
Time And Attendance: 8  
Harassment or Retaliation by Government Official or Supervisor: 8  
Complaints Against an Agency Involving a Personal Financial or  
Other Interest: 18  
Hiring, Promotion or Treatment of Employees in Violation of  
Personnel Regulations: 5  
Multiple Allegations: 2  
Miscellaneous: 18

Total Calls: 130

The OIG took several steps in FY 98 to increase public awareness of the hotline number. First, color flyers advertising the hotline were posted in various D.C. government buildings, including those occupied by the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Public Works. Second, public service announcements promoting the hotline aired on a local radio station. Third, the OIG advised 12 agencies of the requirement in D.C. Code § 47-2881(a) that every printed D.C. permit or license application form must include the OIG hotline number along with a "a brief description of the uses and purposes of such number." In response, a number of agencies have already begun including the following language in their application forms: "To report waste, fraud, or abuse by any D.C. government office or official, call the D.C. Inspector General at 1-800-521-1639." Finally, the hotline number is featured in the OIG's new Internet website ([www.d cig.org](http://www.d cig.org)).

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